

Amendment to the Claims

1-6. (Cancelled)

7. (Currently Amended) A motor-driven disk brake having a caliper, said caliper containing:

a piston for pressing a brake pad;

a rotary actuator; and

a rotary-to-rectilinear motion converting mechanism for transmitting rotation of said rotary actuator to said piston after converting it into a rectilinear motion;

wherein said piston is driven in response to rotation of said rotary actuator to press said brake pad against a disk rotor, thereby generating braking force;

said motor-driven disk brake further having a pad wear compensating mechanism for advancing said piston relative to a rectilinearly moving member in said rotary-to-rectilinear motion converting mechanism in accordance with wear of said brake pad, said pad wear compensating mechanism having a rotatable limiter engaged with a rotating member in said rotary-to-rectilinear motion converting mechanism with an amount of play in a direction of rotation such that the play provides a predetermined clearance between said piston and said pad after said pad wear compensating mechanism has achieved its wear compensation effect;

wherein a resilient member is provided between the rotating member in said rotary-to-rectilinear motion converting mechanism and the limiter in said pad wear

compensating mechanism, said resilient member being adapted to generate a set load greater than a non-loaded-state rotational resistance of said rotating member and to store a torque in accordance with relative rotation within the range permitted by said play between said rotating member and said limiter during braking.

8. (Currently Amended) A motor-driven disk brake according to claim 7, wherein said resilient member is a first coil spring wound concentrically with said rotating member or said limiter to store a torsional torque.

9. (New) A motor-driven disk brake according to claim 7, wherein said rotary-to-rectilinear motion converting mechanism is a ball-ramp mechanism which comprises first and second disks each having ball grooves including slant surfaces and balls disposed between said first and second disks in said ball grooves.

10. (New) A motor-driven disk brake according to claim 9, wherein said first disk is adapted to be rotated by the rotation of said rotary actuator and said second disk is adapted to be linearly moved by the rotation of said first disk caused by said rotary actuator.

11. (New) A motor-driven disk brake according to claim 10, wherein said resilient member is provided between said first disk and said limiter.

12. (New) A motor-driven disk brake according to claim 11, wherein one of said first disk and said limiter has an engagement projection and the other has a circumferentially extending groove so that said engagement projection engages with said circumferentially extending groove, said circumferentially extending groove having a circumferential length that is greater than the width of said engagement projection that provides said play.

13. (New) A motor-driven disk brake according to claim 11, wherein a coil spring is provided between said limiter and said second disk so that said coil spring applies a set load to said limiter and said second disk, said resilient member storing a torque by a force smaller than the set load applied by said coil spring.

14. (New) A motor-driven disk brake according to claim 13, wherein said second disk is restrained from rotation by frictional force applied thereto.

15. (New) A motor-driven disk brake according to claim 14, wherein the frictional force applied to said second disk is greater than a force applied to said resilient member to cause said resilient member to store a torque.

16. (New) A motor-driven disk brake according to claim 14, wherein the set load provided by said coil spring is greater than the frictional force applied to said second disk.

17. (New) A motor-driven disk brake according to claim 8, wherein said rotary-to-rectilinear motion converting mechanism is a ball-ramp mechanism which comprises first and second disks each having ball grooves including slant surfaces and balls disposed between said first and second disks in said ball grooves.

18. (New) A motor-driven disk brake according to claim 17, wherein said first disk is adapted to be rotated by the rotation of said rotary actuator and said second disk is adapted to be linearly moved by the rotation of said first disk caused by said rotary actuator.

19. (New) A motor-driven disk brake according to claim 18, wherein said first coil spring is provided between said first disk and said limiter.

20. (New) A motor-driven disk brake according to claim 19, wherein one of said first disk and said limiter has an engagement projection and the other has a circumferentially extending groove so that said engagement projection engages with said circumferentially extending groove, said circumferentially extending groove having a circumferential length that is greater than the width of said engagement projection that provides said play.

21. (New) A motor-driven disk brake according to claim 19, wherein a second coil spring is provided between said limiter and said second disk so that said second coil spring applies a set load to said limiter and said second disk, said first coil spring storing a torque by a force smaller than the set load applied by said second coil spring.

22. (New) A motor-driven disk brake according to claim 21, wherein said second disk is restrained from rotation by frictional force applied thereto.

23. (New) A motor-driven disk brake according to claim 21, wherein the frictional force applied to said second disk is greater than a force applied to said first coil spring to cause said first coil spring to store a torque.

24. (New) A motor-driven disk brake according to claim 21, wherein the set load provided by said second coil spring is greater than the frictional force applied to said second disk.